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THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER J. F. FORD.

TERMS:—The Advertiser will be issued regularly every Saturday, at \$2 50, in advance in every instance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months. Advertisements will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square, (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. Announcing candidates for office—ten for State and five for County—invariably in advance. The CASH will be required for all Job work when delivered—this rule will be strictly observed. Letters addressed to this office on business, must be post paid, or they might not be attended to. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued until ordered out, at an additional charge.

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

The following admirable remarks upon the proper education of daughters, are from the Pen of Catherine E. Beecher. We commend them to the notice of Parents.

The physical and domestic education of daughters should occupy the principal attention of mothers, in childhood; and the stimulation of the intellect should be very much reduced. As a general rule, daughters should not be sent to school before they are six years old; and when they do go, far more attention should be paid to their physical development. They should never be confined, at any employment, more than an hour at a time; and this confinement should be followed by sports in the open air. Such accommodations should be secured, that, at all seasons, and in all weathers, the teacher can send out a portion of her school, every half hour, for sports.

In addition to this, much less time should be given to school, and much more to domestic employments, especially in the wealthier classes. A little girl may begin, at five or six years of age, to assist her mother; and, if properly trained, by the time she is ten, she can render essential aid. From this time, until she is fourteen or fifteen, it should be the principal object of her education to secure a strong and healthy constitution, and a thorough practical knowledge of all kinds of domestic employments. During this period, though some attention should be paid to intellectual culture, it ought to be made altogether secondary in importance; and such a measure of study and intellectual excitement as is now demanded in our best female seminaries, ought never to be allowed, until a young lady has passed the most critical period of youth, and has a vigorous and healthy constitution fully established.

And it is to that class of mothers, who have the means of securing hired service, and who are the most tempted to allow their country and the world must look for a reformation, in this respect. Whatever ladies in the wealthier classes decide shall be fashionable, will be followed by all the rest; while, if ladies of this class persist in the aristocratic habits, now so common, and bring up their daughters to feel as if labor was degrading and unbecoming, the evils pointed out will never find a remedy. It is, therefore, the peculiar duty of ladies who have wealth, to set a proper example, in this respect, and make it their first aim to secure a strong and healthy constitution for their daughters, by active domestic employments. All the sweeping, dusting, care of furniture and beds, and clear starching, and the nice cooking should be done by the daughters of a family, and not by hired service. It may cost the mother more care, and she may find it needful to hire a person for the express purpose of instructing and superintending her daughters in these employments, but it is what should be regarded as indispensable to be secured, either by the mother's agency, or by a substitute.

HOW WE STAND.

We do not believe there was ever a party, out of power, placed in so admirable a position for an approaching contest, as the Whig party at this day. United from one end of the Union to the other, not less upon the principles and measures for which they contend, than upon the man who shall be their champion, and through whose election they are destined to triumph, the Whigs of the country maintain a firm, confident, undoubting attitude. Deeming it not worth while to expend all their strength in preparation, they reserve it for the fight; but the working of the popular mind who can doubt for a moment that a fiercer, sterner struggle between the two great parties of the country is prepared for 1844, than even

that of 1840. Principles will be more thoroughly discussed, their tendencies more boldly and clearly pointed out, and great leading measures of public policy will be examined even with more earnestness and ability than in that memorable campaign. There are some few who affect to doubt this, and who are half inclined to believe that the name of HENRY CLAY will call out the whole strength of the party. Our opponents, however, are far too clear sighted to deceive themselves with any such expectation. Their leading organs no longer employ the tone of confidence and exultation which seemed to become them only a few months since. The result of the elections in Tennessee and North Carolina, the only States where a vigorous effort has been fully fought, with the full strength of either side, have taught them to depend no longer upon the state clamor and denunciations, or upon any of the empty declamation upon which they have so long relied. Words are beginning to lose their power, and the time is rapidly coming, when Mr. WEBSTER so earnestly desired, when the people will attend to things. Professions of superior Democracy no longer delude or blind the great and intelligent body to which they are thrown out. The people demand that positive legislation [which] will advance the highest interests, and promote the permanent well being of our great nation. They look for action; they require that something shall be done for their good, and that all patriotism and all republican spirit shall not evaporate in empty words, however sonorous and oft repeated they may be.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE SPIRIT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. As the job we did for the Locos this fall received so much praise from our fellow Whigs of the North it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn that Old Rip Van Winkle is about, and know that instead of going to sleep again the old North State is wide awake, and will not be caught napping until Henry Clay is made President. Although very little excitement exists, yet I never have witnessed greater confidence, or firmer determination, than exists among the people of this State. Having circulated some of the ways in the country among the people of late I have been struck by the unanimity and unanimity of feeling among the Whigs, which I was hardly prepared to expect. Go where you will among the Whigs, and they are not hard to find—and ask who they are for President, and you will hear in effect but one answer, "For Henry Clay and him only." Although, as you will perceive by the papers, a great diversity of opinion as to "who shall be Governor" exists, yet no danger need be apprehended of any split, as the nominee of the Convention will secure the undivided support of the party. Of one thing you may be assured, Governor Morehead will be succeeded by a good Clay Whig, to whom, with "Harry of the West," we mean to give a thumping majority, the size of which we have not settled on, but think of making it about ten thousand; at least it shall exceed that given General Harrison. As many of the Locos and Captain Tyler's friends have asserted that in the last campaign we dodged the question of a National Bank—we shall this time hang out our banner on the outer wall with our Whig principles boldly stamped, among which shall be a National Bank, and upon this issue we not only dare but desire to go into the canvass. As regards the Tariff our people are becoming more enlightened, notwithstanding the awful prices we were to pay for every thing after the Tariff act passed, as the Locos predicted, we find we can supply our wants as low as previously—and we also find that the day is not far distant when we must become a manufacturing people—several large Cotton Factories are now in operation in our State, and are prospering. The South is raising her own corn, which is one of our principal articles of export, and unless we can establish a Home Market or can rely upon the East for a demand, one of our principal products, which is now almost a drug, will not be worth raising. Perhaps I cannot better sustain my assertion of a change than by relating a remark made within my hearing lately by a Van Buren Loco to a Calhoun Free Trade Loco—in reply to the latter the former said, "it is undeniably true that a great change is going on among the people relative to the tariff—We hope to hear a good account soon from the Empire State, but have no fears of her in '44, should it be otherwise for we are unchangeable in the

belief that Henry Clay will be most triumphantly elected.

Yours, &c.

Mexico.—A late arrival at New Orleans, brings intelligence of election of Santa Anna to the Presidency over all competitors. Santa Anna, with his country seat of Mango de Clava, in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

The Mexican fleet in the harbor of that city. Its time of sailing for Yucatan was not known.

The Government has accepted a proposition made by a Belghian named Alexander de Grot, to colonize the port of Yucatan by settling upon it in ten years at least ten thousand Belgian, German or Swiss families.

The difficulty with the British Charge remained in statu quo. A originated as follows:—At a fête given at the palace, the room was decorated with captured in the different wars. Among them was a British flag, taken on the person of one of the Mier prisoners. Mr. Doe, the Charge, demanded that it be taken down. The authorities explained, but refused to remove it in presence of the assembly. Mr. Doyle and son left the ball in a huff, and the next day entered in correspondence upon the subject with the American Minister. The Minister after consultation with Santa Anna, replied in a "go-to-the—!" sort of tone; and the upshot of the business is, that the flag having been retained among the trophies during another fête which came off in a few days, Mr. Doyle notified the Government that he should cease his official intercourse until he received orders from home. He has ordered a dispatch statement of the whole affair, and so the business stands. It was a small matter of etiquette in the beginning, but may have fully as serious a conclusion as "spicels for two, coffee for one."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Caledonia arrived at B. sign on the 20th ult., and brings European dates to the 4th of November, fifteen days later than the last intelligence. American Cotton had declined in the Liverpool Market 1d, but afterwards regained an 1d. The cause of the decline was the news carried out by the Great Western, which left the impression that the present crop, if not an average, would at least be a fair one. The previous excited state of the market was believed not to have been justified by the state of trade. The Liverpool European Times, of November 4th, expresses the opinion that prices would decline.

Business still continued in a fair state. Money was as abundant as heretofore. Although the demand for speculation has subsided, yet the requirements of the regular trade remained firm and steady.

The most striking item of political news is the defeat of Mr. T. Baring, the ministerial candidate for the House of Commons in London. Mr. Patterson, the free trade candidate, is elected by a majority of 165 votes after a very exciting contest.

Mr. O'Connell has issued another address to the people of Ireland, which he concludes with this exhortation:—"Persevere and your country will be a nation again indissolubly connected with Great Britain. Persevere, firmly and peaceably, and the repeal is certain."

Meetings were being held in the different wards of Dublin. At one of these Mr. O'Connell said:—*Eng.*

"It had been most erroneously supposed by some persons that he had changed his mind on the subject of repeal. It was scarcely necessary for him to say that any such impression was totally erroneous. He was full of opinion that it was only in an Irish House of Commons, and in an Irish House of Lords, that the wrongs of Ireland could be redressed and the rights of Ireland maintained."

At a meeting in St. Andrew's ward, he made the following odd declaration:—"Give me six months of perfect peace, and I'll give you my head on a block, if at the end of that time you have not a Parliament in College Green!"

The State prosecutions against Mr. O'Connell and the eight other traversers will be accelerated by every means within the power of the Crown, and if at all possible, the trials will be fixed for the settings after the November term. Those sittings commence on the 27th November.

There is no news of moment from Spain. A mail had arrived from Bombay, but brings no India news of importance.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Our dates from New Orleans are to Saturday. Wednesday and Thursday previous the market exhibited great activity, and the sales of both days amounted to fully 16,500 bales, at an advance of 1 cent on the rates previously paid.—Friday holders were very firm in their demands, which had the effect of curtailing the transactions to 4,200 bales, but prices were very full.

The business of the three previous days amounts to 20,700 bales, and that of the week to 40,000 bales, against about 27,000 received. The market is thus relieved of a portion of the superabundant stock, and closes with great steadiness at our quotations.

FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News says that the portage of Haulover, connecting Mosquito South Lagoon with the head waters of Indian River, is about being examined by order of Gen. Worth, previous to cutting a canal thereat. This duty is entrusted to Lieut. J. E. Blake of the Topographical corps, a gentleman eminently qualified for the service. The canal when completed, will afford a continuous inland navigation to Jupiter inlet.—Baltimore American.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that the subscription in aid of the families of the officers and seamen of the United States schooner Grampus, lost at sea, has reached \$3,500.

The National Intelligence of yesterday says that the Marine Insurance Offices of New York have each subscribed one hundred dollars in aid of this fund.—*lb.*

There were exported from the port of Boston, during the week ending on the 18th instant, 353 bales of Domestic goods. Of these 200 bales were shipped to the East Indies, 93 to Central America, and 60 to the South Pacific.—*lb.*

Judge Story, in a late charge to the grand jury, in Rhode Island said: "Carry with you, in your hearts, gentlemen, the principle that, next to the duty which you owe to God, there is none higher and more sacred than that which you owe to your country."

A WHIG TRIUMPH.—At the special election in Lumpkin county, Georgia, to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives of Mr. Mathews, deceased, Stephen Douglass Crane was elected over his two locofoco competitors. Mr. C. has for years done good and faithful service in the self styled democracy, but, having recently seen the error of his way, has renounced locofocoism and enlisted under the banner of the gallant Harry of the West, and proclaims himself henceforth a whig.—Augusta Chronicle.

A Historical Society has been organized at Pittsburgh, with the Hon. Harmer Denny for its President. Some of the most respectable citizens of Pittsburgh have been chosen to fill the offices of Vice President and other offices created under the constitution of the association.

The Wheeling Times says that every intelligent French gentleman, who is well versed in the Silk business, from the setting of the tree to the weaving of the silk, has arrived in that town, and intends going into the cultivation of silk in that vicinity.

The entire crop of potatoes in the U. S. during the year 1840, was, according to the census of that year, 113,183,619 bushels, valued at \$28,295,904.25.

SAM HOUSTON.—The N. O. Tropic of a late date makes a retrixit of the charge of treasonable negotiation with England, preferred against President Houston of Texas by a Galveston correspondent. We regarded the charge as baseless, at the time it was made, and did not publish it. Whatever may be Sam Houston's faults—and his vacillating policy within the past year or two would seem to indicate that he has many—we can never believe for one moment that treachery, either to the land of his birth or his adoption, is one of them.—*Eng.*

Senator McDuffie of S. C. has recently avowed his continuance in the belief that a United States Bank is constitutional.—*lb.*

FROM YUCATAN.—It is stated in the N. Orleans Courier that propositions have been made by Mexico for the final settlement of the difficulties with Yucatan, and that it was

believed they would be acceded to by the latter country. A disagreement has taken place between the British Charge d'Affairs and the Mexican Government.—*lb.*

The Cherokees are about to establish a newspaper to be printed in the Nation in Cherokee and English. Its establishment is provided for "by authority" of the Cherokee Council.—*lb.*

SPECIE.—\$203,000 was received at New Orleans on the 20th—\$85,400 by way of the river, the balance by sea.—*lb.*

THE RULE OF THREE.—The locos kindly allow Mr. Clay six States and allowed Gen. Harrison four. If, with a Locofoco allowance of four, General Harrison carried nineteen States out of twenty-six, how many will Mr. Clay carry, when they give him six to start on? It looks without figuring, as if he would carry all the States and some three or four of the adjacent countries.—Forum.

Digby says he never sees an unsocial person but what he thinks of Swift's remark that "there are some solitary wretches, who seem to have left the rest of mankind only as Eve left Adam—to meet the devil in private."

Death is not the monarch of the dead but of the dying. The moment he obtains a conquest he loses a subject.

Joseph S. B. Thatcher, repudiator of Natchez, has been elected Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, from the 2d District, for the term of six years.—Vicks Whig.

THE ORPHAN.—Don't speak harshly to him.—He has no father to direct his steps, no mother to watch over him. Temptation was spread before him and he yielded. [Be not severe—perhaps one kind word may save him from ruin.—Do not drive him to more gross acts of sin, but manifest by your voice and your tears that you are his real friend. Had he been blessed with a mother's care, he would not have stepped aside from the path of rectitude. Now he feels that no one cares for him; no one pities him; no one loves him. Go to him, be his friend, his guide, his counsellor, and you save him from the depths of degradation. There is nothing so effectual as sympathy, to allay the bad passions and incline the heart to virtue.

CHINA TRADE.—Two passengers in the ship Bazaar, which sailed from New York a few days since for China, carried with them forty tons measurement of Connecticut clocks.

GETTING BLUE.—"I'm a Washingtonian dyed in the wool," said a reformed drunkard at a temperance meeting in one of the towns in Massachusetts. Waking up at a late hour one night, after a severe carouse, he found himself suffering from intolerable thirst; and recollecting that his mother kept a pot of beer standing by the kitchen fire, he groped his way to the spot in the dark and took a good hearty swig from a dish he found there. "Mother!" cried he, at the top of his voice, his throat smarting with the taste, "what makes your beer so salt?" "Go to bed, my son," answered the old lady, "you are so drunk that you don't know the difference between salt and sweet!" It may be true, thought he, and so he turned in again. In the morning he found he had drunk out of the blue dye tub instead of the beer pot, and his face, shirt, &c. were handsomely colored. He had literally got blue.—"Therefore," said he, "Mr. President, I am a Washingtonian, dyed in the wool," and no body doubted it.

AN ILLINOIS WEDDING.—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said a magistrate who was placing the indissoluble knot of matrimony on a couple mutually attached to one another.

"Wall, I saw, squire," said the groom—a wolfish looking customer—"you must be a darn green 'un to ask such a question as that 'ar. Do you think I'd be such a playg fowl, old fellow, as to go to the bare hunt, and take this gal from the quilting frolic, if I was't conscriptuously certain and determined to have her? Drive on with your bizzness, and ax no more d—n foolish questions."